

2009

Annual Report



EIERA
Environmental Requirements and Energy Resources Authority



Chairman's Letter



Dear Friends:

About two miles west of Mountain Grove – a community of 4,600 people – Lexie Grisham's 368-acre farm is home to more than 900 cattle. Also, his farm is the headquarters for Grisham Farm Products.

Several times a week, Grisham's 40 trucks collect Fruit Loops, red and green ice cream sprinkles, curly pasta, and potato chips from food manufacturers in Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee. The company's 90 workers take the mixture of cereal, chips, and pasta and make a feed product. Then, the product is shipped in 25-ton trucks to the nation's poultry industry.

About three years ago, Grisham received **\$46,200** in financial assistance from the Missouri Market Development Program. He purchased two, eight-foot mixers that process 50,000 pounds of raw material every hour. Annually, Grisham's operation diverts 185 million pounds of raw material from area landfills.

Grisham Farm Products is just one of 100 success stories listed in the program files. The Missouri Market Development Program was established in 1991 by the state legislature to "conserve landfill space and to encourage economic development initiatives that would energize the recycling industry."

Annually, companies that have received assistance have diverted more than 500,000 tons of raw material from Missouri landfills. Since its inception, the Market Development Program has assisted 150 businesses statewide with **\$8.1 million**. Since 2000, companies receiving assistance have created **400 new jobs**.

Missouri, one of the first states in the nation to establish an assistance program for recycled-content products, is one of the most successful.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robt C Kramer". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue background.

Robt C Kramer
Chairman

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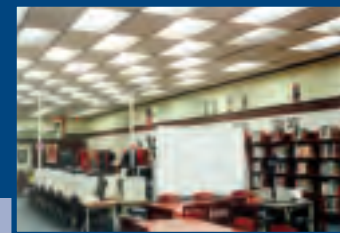
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Front Cover:

Built in 1871, this two-story home in Linneus, with barred windows on the second floor, is the former sheriff's residence and Linn County Jail. The Linneus Museum and Linn County Museum Association will receive \$100,000 from the Brownfields Revolving Loan Program to clean up hazardous waste from the site.

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The 2009 Annual Report of the Environmental Improvement and Energy Resources Authority (EIERA) is a public record of the programs administered during fiscal year July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

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Members of the Authority



Robt C Kramer, Chairman

In 2007, Robt C Kramer was appointed to the Authority for a three-year term by Gov. Matt Blunt.

A corporate executive and businessman for more than 25 years, Kramer worked five years as a management consultant based in Chicago. He worked five years at Citicorp, focusing on first and second mortgage loan processing. At Mercantile Bank, St. Louis, he was involved in planning and marketing and credit card recovery. For 10 years, Kramer was self-employed in the distribution and delivery service.

A native Missourian, Kramer owns a 57-acre farm near Gerald in Franklin County. He enjoys bird watching and taking photographs of flowers. He has been married to this wife, Ellen, for 42 years and they live in St. Louis. The Kramers have two daughters and five grandchildren (two boys and three girls).



Ryan Doyle, P.E., Vice Chairman

Ryan Doyle was appointed to the Authority for a three-year term by Gov. Matt Blunt. He is currently a process engineer at ATK at the Lake City Ammunition Plant. Prior to joining ATK, Doyle was an environmental and safety engineer at Pittsburgh Corning in Sedalia.

In 2001, Doyle earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering from the University of Kansas and is a certified Professional Engineer. In 2007, Doyle earned a Masters of Science degree in industrial hygiene from the University of Central Missouri in Warrensburg. He is married and lives in Lee's Summit.



Deron Cherry, Treasurer

Deron Cherry, reappointed to a second term by Gov. Matt Blunt, is a Kansas City businessman and former NFL star. Cherry is managing general partner of United Beverage Company, an Anheuser-Busch distributor in Kansas City. He is a minority owner for the NFL's Jacksonville Jaguars football team.

A six-time All-Pro safety, Cherry was considered one of the best players in Kansas City Chiefs history. He was named to the All NFL Decade Team in the 1980s and is a member of the Kansas City Chiefs Hall of Fame. Known for his bone-jarring tackles, his 50 career interceptions rank third in club history. In 1988, he received the NFL Players Association's highest honor, The Byron White Humanitarian Award for service to his team, community, and country.

Cherry, who graduated from Rutgers University with a B.S. degree in Biology, has been a spokesman and fundraiser for several non-profit organizations. He is the founder of Score1 for Health, a program that provides health screenings for more than 12,000 children in the Kansas City metropolitan area. Also, he is co-chairman of the Jazz District Redevelopment Corporation and serves on the Kansas City Sports Commission and the Kansas City Liquor Advisory Committee. He was selected by Gov. Blunt to serve on the Jackson County Sports Authority.



Jason Morgan, Secretary

Jason Morgan was appointed to the Authority for a three-year term by Gov. Matt Blunt. He is currently a principal at Prudential Alliance Commercial in Chesterfield, and is the managing broker that oversees all commercial brokerage activity.

In 1995, Morgan began his real estate career with a prominent St. Louis company and, in 1998, opened his own commercial real estate brokerage firm, Cornerstone Commercial Realty. His real estate experience includes both sales and leasing transactions involving retail, office, industrial, and investment properties as well as commercial and residential land sales. His client transaction experience includes Argo Products, Bommarito Automotive Group, Commercial Bank, and Quik Trip Corporation.

Morgan has a Bachelor of Liberal Arts degree in business communications from the University of Kansas. He serves on the board of the Metropolitan Commercial Real Estate Developers Association, and is a member of the St. Louis Association of Realtors and the Missouri and National Association of Realtors. Also, he is director of the Commercial Information Exchange and is a member of the Enterprise Bank Business Leadership Forum.



LaRee DeFreece, J.D., Member

LaRee DeFreece was appointed to the Authority for a three-year term by Gov. Jay Nixon. DeFreece, J.D., LEED-AP, is director of the Global Sustainability Consulting Group for HOK, an international architectural and consulting firm.

After practicing real estate and corporate law for 20 years, DeFreece shifted her focus to assisting organizations in preparing for the market transition driven by carbon and water restrictions, consumer preferences, and the need to attract and retain talented personnel. In addition to addressing sustainability master planning and LEED certification, HOK's consulting extends to organizational issues, such as stakeholder engagement, change management, and climate action planning. The HOK Global Sustainability Consulting Group provides services worldwide to governmental entities, corporations, and nonprofit institutions.

DeFreece is a graduate of the Washington University School of Law, St. Louis. She resides in Kirkwood with her husband, Ken Gilberg, and their three cats.

The EI ERA - Its History and Mission

The Environmental Improvement and Energy Resources Authority (EI ERA) is an independent, self-supporting agency, created in 1972 by the state legislature. The EI ERA's mandate is to protect Missouri's environment, develop energy alternatives, and promote economic development. The Authority's mandate is broad and includes financing projects and providing technical assistance.

The EI ERA is not a regulatory agency. The Authority operates as a quasi-governmental agency and does not receive state general revenues for its operation. The agency operates on fees received for issuing bond financings. However, in 1972, the EI ERA did receive a one-time appropriation of **\$225,000** from the General Assembly. Over the years, these monies have been leveraged into **\$5.3 billion** for environmental financing.

The governor appoints the five members of the Authority's board for three-year terms. Board members have experience in law, finance, and environmental affairs. A director and seven staff members conduct the day-to-day activities.

Since 1973, the EI ERA has been recognized as an extremely important financing agency. The EI ERA issues several types of traditional tax-exempt and taxable notes and bonds, which are regulated by state and federal laws. The structure of EI ERA financings and assistance vary greatly and are dependent upon the uses and repayment sources of the projects. The nature and size of the projects as well as current federal and state laws are also factors, which must be considered by the EI ERA board and staff when requests for financing are reviewed.

In addition to bond and note financings, the EI ERA can provide financial assistance for small projects. The EI ERA continues to develop alternative financing methods to assist environmental improvement and energy projects. In terms of energy projects, the Missouri Energy Efficiency Leveraged Loan Program is regarded as the first of its type in the nation. Developed in 2000 by EI ERA staff and the Department of Natural Resources' Energy Center, this program provides low-cost financing to increase energy efficiency in Missouri schools and public buildings.



In 1992, Cuba-based Versa-Tag, Inc., was one of the first companies to receive financial assistance from the new Market Development Program. Officials purchased a grinder to process, recover, and reuse scrap plastic. In 1992, Versa-Tag had 20 employees and operated out of a 40,000 square-foot building. Today, 56 people work in a 93,000 square-foot plant.

In 1990, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) was developed by EI ERA, the Clean Water Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. One of the highest rated SRFs in the nation, this program provides low-cost loans to communities and districts for construction of wastewater and sewage treatment plants. In 1997, a drinking water SRF was developed to assist communities in their efforts to upgrade public drinking water systems and facilities. Also, with this expansion, the Safe Drinking Water Commission was incorporated into the program.

In 1992, the Missouri General Assembly established the Missouri Market Development Program to develop and promote markets for recycled content products. The EI ERA administers the program and receives assistance through an inter-agency steering committee composed of staff at the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Economic Development. The steering committee reviews applications and the Authority's board of directors approves all projects.

The Year in Review

In 2009, the Authority issued more than **\$64.8 million** in State Revolving Fund bonds for wastewater and drinking water projects. The Market Development Program provided **\$300,000** in project assistance to six businesses and **\$66,065** in technical assistance to 15 businesses and organizations for product research and development.

The Brownfields Revolving Loan Program provided a **\$100,000 grant** to a community development organization in Linneus. The assistance will be used to clean up the former Linn County Jail and Sheriff's residence, which is contaminated with asbestos, lead paint, and other hazardous materials. The jail and residence, which were built in 1871, will be developed into a museum.

Staff Activities –

The EIERA staff supports groups that promote environmental protection and other organizations that develop initiatives for environmental financing.

Israel Conference on River Restoration

In November 2008, a non-profit think tank, the Milken Institute, sponsored a conference in Jerusalem, Israel, on "Financial Innovations in Israel: The Revolving Fund for

River Restoration. **Steve Townley**, the Authority's finance officer, was a guest speaker along with business, financial, and environmental experts from the United States, Jordan, Palestine, and Israel. The conference mandate was to determine if the U.S. State Revolving Fund could be replicated in Israel to improve water quality in Israeli streams and rivers.

Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities

Based in Washington, D.C., the Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities (CIFA) has members in 47 states. CIFA advances innovative debt financing techniques to ensure public access to affordable infrastructure improvements. The EIERA is a charter member of CIFA and **Tom Welch**, director, is one of the Authority's representatives. **Karen Massey**, deputy director, has been a CIFA board member since 2005 and is currently the organization's treasurer.

Environmental Finance Advisory Board

The 28-member Environmental Finance Advisory Board (EFAB) provides analysis and advice to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's administrator on paying for the increasing costs of environmental protection and how to increase investment in environmental infrastructure through leveraging public and private sources. **Karen Massey**, deputy director, is an EFAB board member with fellow board members from the finance, banking, business, and industrial communities, as well as national organizations.

Missouri Recycling Association

The 200-member Missouri Recycling Association (MORA) is a not-for-profit organization that provides information, educational opportunities, and technical assistance. It is an affiliate of the National Recycling Coalition. Staff member **Kristin Allan-Tipton** is a former president of MORA.

Missouri Waste Control Coalition

The Missouri Waste Control Coalition (MWCC) is a 300-member not-for-profit organization. Annually, the MWCC sponsors the Missouri Environmental Conference, one of the oldest environmental conferences in the nation. Also, the MWCC sponsors an awards recognition and a scholarship program. Staff member **Kenneth Seeney** is a former president of the coalition and is a former board member of the National Recycling Coalition. In 2006, **Kristin Allan-Tipton** was president of the MWCC.



The corporate headquarters of Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AECI), is housed in this building in Springfield. This past year, market conditions were stable and the Authority was able to assist AECI to refinance a portion of the company debt, in the amount of \$71.5 million. This transaction saved the borrower (AECI) a substantial sum of money. The Authority's mandate allows it to explore specific opportunities with Missouri companies on a case-by-case basis.

New Process Protects the Environment

Mt. Vernon is located in Lawrence County, the No. 2 cattle-producing county in Missouri. Located halfway between Springfield and Joplin on I-44, the town was named in honor of George Washington's Mt. Vernon residence on the Potomac River.

And George would be proud to know that Mt. Vernon is one of the few communities in rural Missouri that offers a public taxi cab service for \$.50 (\$1.00, round trip). The taxi will pick you up at your house and take you to the store, the doctor, the bank, etc., anywhere in the city. And if you're headed to the northwest sector of the town, on Highway 39, you will pass by the new construction at the wastewater treatment plant.

In FY 2009, city officials received a **\$5.7 million** loan from the State Revolving Fund (SRF). The SRF, established in 1990, provides low-cost loans for construction improvements to wastewater treatment plants and facilities. "By processing the loan through the SRF, instead of conventional financing, the city saved approximately \$2.4 million," explained Dave Eden, mayor of this community with 4,000 residents.

Plant operations are contracted out to Clean Stream Enterprises, Inc., which is headquartered in Crain, Missouri. Currently, effluent water leaving the plant is chlorinated for disinfection using a 2000-pound cylinder of chlorine. Under the new system, the city is upgrading to UV (ultra violet) lamps for disinfection, without the use of chemicals. "This is a safer approach and it helps to protect the environment," said Mayor Eden.

Annually, the average rainfall in Mt. Vernon is 41.1 inches. Gene Stanton, public works director since 1999, tells about a situation last year where the city received nine inches of rain over a two-day period. With use of a storm-water lagoon,

"By processing the loan through the SRF, instead of conventional financing, the city saved approximately \$2.4 million."

*The Honorable Dave Eden
Mayor of Mt. Vernon*



Workmen, with McClanahan Construction Company, set concrete forms for the new headworks building at the Mt. Vernon Treatment Plant. City officials secured a \$5.7 million loan from the State Revolving Fund and the improvements will increase the daily capacity from 700,000 gallons to 1.3 million.

plant officials processed eight million gallons of water! On average, the plant processes about 700,000 gallons a day, with a maximum capacity of 1.3 million gallons. The construction improvements will increase capacity to two million gallons a day.

Other plant improvements include a new 600KW generator, which will operate the plant in case of a power outage. Before, plant officials operated two generators, 75KW and 150KW, respectively.

A new lift station, with a bar screen, prevents floatable debris (clothing, rags, etc.) from entering the treatment process. The new headworks unit pumps the wastewater approximately 20 feet to the oxidation basin where bacteria break down the organic material before being sent to the clarifiers for additional treatment.

After a year of construction, Mayor Eden expects the plant upgrades to be completed next year in late spring or early summer. Authority board member LaRee DeFreece noted that a Missouri company was involved in the process. "The work was completed by McClanahan Construction Company based in Rogersville," said DeFreece. "On a daily basis, the company had four workers employed at the site."

State Revolving Fund

A Treatment Plant with Soul

On Sundays, Roger Beach is pastor of the 100-member Riverside Cowboy Church in Nevada. Then on Mondays, he gets up and collects more “soles.” As manager of Nevada’s wastewater treatment plant, he removes shoe soles, t-shirts, food items, and other “materials” from the city’s water.

The plant, located just 19 miles from the Kansas border and two miles off of U.S. 54, is currently undergoing a major expansion. In fiscal year 2008, city officials received **\$12 million** through a low-cost loan from the State Revolving Fund (SRF).

The SRF loan carried an interest rate of 1.9 percent, which *saved the community \$3.6 million*, compared to conventional financing. “The SRF provided an opportunity to receive financial assistance at a manageable rate that we could incorporate into the city budget,” said Mayor Mike Hutchens. “The upgraded plant will better serve our citizens and the business community. Also, we can strategically plan the city’s development.”

Nestled on a 40-acre tract in a residential area, the plant processes 1.7 million gallons per day. However, with the equipment upgrades, that figure will increase to two million gallons, with a peak capacity of 10 million gallons a day.

Some of the improvements include an 800 square-foot, state-of-the-art lab for conducting water tests. A big 600KW generator, which sits between the lab and the new headworks building, will operate the plant when there is a power outage. Raw sewage enters the plant through 24” sewer lines and is directed to the headworks building, where all the grit and trash are removed (about 7,521 feet of 24” sewer line was installed).

Two 50-foot oxidation basins and clarifiers will treat the wastewater and remove “solids” from the effluent. Also, a 15-foot, two-channeled concrete “trench” with UV lamps will kill bacteria with ultra violet light as the wastewater rushes by at one million gallons a day.

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At one million gallons a day, wastewater will rush through these dual channels and UV (ultra violet) lamps will zap and kill bacteria. This system at the Nevada plant is becoming more common in the treatment industry because the absence of chemicals helps to protect the environment.

State Revolving Fund

Standing tall in a clear blue sky, this 30-foot silo has devices that will release lime into the process to thicken the wastewater sludge to enhance the filtering and cleaning, thereby reducing disposal costs.

The plant construction is being completed by G&G Construction Company of Carthage. The company has 17 employees working at the site and expects to have construction completed next summer.

Beach has been an employee at the plant for 10 years and manager for the past four years. Two employees help operate the plant.

The Authority's mandate includes efforts that will protect the environment and encourage economic development. Those goals are reflected in Nevada. "Nevada has 8,600 residents and 400 businesses," said Ryan Doyle, vice chairman of the Authority. "In a growing and prosperous community, the wastewater treatment plant and the water system are important facets in planning and future development."

In fiscal year 2009, eight communities and water districts received **\$64.8 million** from the State Revolving Fund to finance construction of sewage and wastewater facilities. Additionally, four communities and public water districts received **\$4.6 million** from the SRF to make improvements to drinking water facilities and plants.



When wastewater enters the 30-foot silo, lime is released, which enhances the filtering and cleaning process and also reduces disposal costs. In fiscal year 2008, Nevada officials received a \$12 million loan from the State Revolving Fund and significant upgrades were made at the 40-acre facility.

When completed, this 50-foot clarifier at the Nevada Wastewater Treatment Plant will filter and process about 1.7 million gallons a day. The plant is located just west of Nevada on U.S. 54, about 19 miles from the Kansas state line.



SRF Projects Financed in Fiscal Year 2009

State Revolving Fund

Clean Water Projects

Jefferson City	\$3,900,000.00
LaPlata	\$805,000.00
Milan	\$2,150,000.00
Moberly	\$2,560,000.00
MSD (St. Louis)	\$40,000,000.00
Mt. Vernon	\$5,715,000.00
Poplar Bluff	\$6,195,000.00
Stockton	\$3,500,000.00

Drinking Water Projects

Ashland	\$1,240,000.00
Cole County PWSD#4	\$2,045,000.00
Holcomb	\$355,000.00
Livingston County PWSD#3	\$970,000.00

TOTAL **\$69,435,000.00**



When completed, this structure at the Mt. Vernon Wastewater Treatment Plant will be the UV Building. Before effluent water leaves the plant and is discharged into Wilson Creek, it passes through this building. Here, rays from UV (ultra violet) lamps destroy bacteria, without the use of chemicals.

Market Development Program

Coon Manufacturing...A Quarter Century of Recycling

Bill Coon has been in the recycling business for more than 25 years. He can take credit for more than 100 products and 66 percent of those items are made from recycled plastic. "Every week, one or two people call me about working on a new project," Coon said.

Coon boasts that his products are being used in all 50 states and just recently he shipped products to Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina. He is famous for producing the "pig" mailboxes that you see along the roads and highways.

Coon has 18 employees and there are five buildings at his 15-acre plant in Spickard, which is just off U.S. 65, on 115th Street. The Iowa state line is 20 miles to the north.

"I am currently working with 35 to 40 companies," Coon said. "Four of those businesses are wastewater treatment companies." Wastewater treatment companies? Coon Manufacturing molded black cones, from recycled plastic, for use at sewage treatment plants. Each cone is five feet tall and weighs 60 pounds. What are the cones used for? "I'm not sure...I just make them and ship them," Coon said in a business-like tone.

Another interesting product is a deer stand for hunters, which looks like a utility shed. The deer stand is six feet by eight feet and is six feet tall. The stand weighs 400 pounds.

In fiscal year 2009, Coon received **\$50,000** in financial assistance from the Missouri Market Development Program. He used the assistance to purchase a 10-foot tall, 16,000-pound Turret Style Rotational Molding machine. During the molding process, the **\$90,000** machine will save time and energy.

The Turret Style machine, which operates like a carousel, will run 16 hours a day, five days week. The operator does not have to walk from station to station (oven, pre-cool, cool, unload, load, etc.).



This Turret Style Rotational Molding machine, which is 10-feet tall and weighs 16,000 pounds, will run 16 hours a day, five days a week. Coon Manufacturing purchased the \$90,000 machine with financial assistance from the Missouri Market Development Program. The machine saves time and energy by eliminating several steps in the process.

The "old" machine produced 45 parts per 24 hours. This turret machine can produce 54 parts per 24 hours and would eliminate common errors and keep production moving at a consistent pace.

"Mr. Coon is a veteran in the recycling business and is always on the cutting edge of creating and making marketable products for the farm, home, and the business community," said Robt Kramer, chairman of the Authority."

"Every week, one or two people call me about working on a new project."

*Bill Coon
President
Coon Manufacturing*

Market Development Program

Just Shear Innovation...



Lori McNeal, co-owner of Cedar Ridge Innovations in Springfield, operates a carpet shearing machine that was purchased with financial assistance from the Missouri Market Development Program. The machine, which is eight feet tall and weighs 1,000 pounds, can shear 600 yards of carpet every hour.

When Dick McNeal and his wife, Lori, lived in Iowa, they had an earth home, near a *ridge*. At each end of the house was a large *Cedar* tree. When they moved to Missouri in 2006, they lived in what county? *Cedar* County, of course.

So when they selected a name for their carpet recycling business, it wasn't difficult – *Cedar Ridge Innovations*. “Also, the name doesn't ‘lock’ us into a particular industry or manufacturing process,” explained Dick McNeal, president and manager of Cedar Ridge Innovations. For about three and half years, the McNeals have been housed in their 8,500-square-foot warehouse. It is located in a residential area, just three blocks from Springfield's historic district and the city's first railroad depot.

In fiscal year 2009, McNeal applied for and received **\$50,000** in financial assistance from the Missouri Market Development Program. With the assistance, McNeal purchased a carpet shearing saw, baler, and a vacuum containment system. The vacuum containment system ensures that 100 percent of the carpet fibers are captured. In total, the equipment cost **\$68,000**.

The carpet shearing machine is eight feet tall and 10 feet across. The machine, which weighs 1,000 pounds, can shear 600 yards of carpet every hour. Currently, employees shear the backing off of the carpet and the fibers slide on a conveyor belt to a machine that produces a 300-pound bale. About 80 percent of the bales are shipped to end-users in Georgia or South Carolina for re-processing and distribution. The carpet backing, scrap carpet and other carpet materials are also shipped to Georgia to be used for resource recovery purposes.

Cedar Ridge Innovations receives truckloads of scrap carpet from stores, construction companies, and carpet installation companies in southwest Missouri. Next year, the company will expand its territory and collect scrap carpet from Jefferson City, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

Each day, Cedar Ridge employees process about 8,000 pounds of scrap carpet. The carpet fibers create a feedstock that is used in plastic manufacturing for common products such as boat docks and black culverts used in the construction of highways and housing

(Continued on page 11)

Market Development Program



This blue machine receives waste carpet from a conveyor belt and then produces a 300-pound bale. The scrap carpet is shipped to end users and reprocessed and used for numerous plastic products, including boat docks, highway culverts, and the black covers for car radiators and motor fans.

developments. In today's cars, many of the plastic parts are made from scrap carpet, including the black cover around the motor fan and radiator.

Annually, the Cedar Ridge process diverts 672 tons of plastic (1.3 million pounds) from area landfills. Shaw Industries is the world's largest manufacturer of carpet. "According to Shaw Industries, Cedar Ridge is one of 50 companies in the United States whose processing facility is responsible for keeping waste carpet out of landfills," said Deron Cherry, treasurer of the Authority. "The company does an outstanding job and is an integral part of the recycling industry."

In fiscal year 2009, the Market Development Program awarded **\$300,000** to six Missouri businesses for project assistance and to create and develop markets for products with recycled content. Also, program officials provided

\$66,065 in technical assistance to 15 businesses for product research and development. In total, since 1992, approximately **\$8.1 million** has been provided to 150 businesses and companies statewide.

"According to Shaw Industries, Cedar Ridge is one of 50 companies in the United States whose processing facility is responsible for keeping waste carpet out of landfills."

*Deron Cherry
Treasurer of the Authority*

Market Development Program

Financial Assistance Projects – Fiscal Year 2009

Company	Materials	Location	Amount
Asphalt Products, Inc.	Asphalt shingles	Jefferson City	\$50,000.00
Cedar Ridge Innovations	Carpet	Springfield	\$50,000.00
Coon Manufacturing	Plastic	Spickard	\$50,000.00
Double G Brands, Inc.	Ham Bones	Pacific	\$50,000.00
Swift Construction Company	Shingles	Joplin	\$50,000.00
Thomason Brothers	Food	Mansfield	\$50,000.00
TOTAL			\$300,000.00

Technical Assistance Projects – Fiscal Year 2009

Company	Materials	Location	Amount
Able Manufacturing, Inc.	Fiberglass	Joplin	\$8,000.00
Cedar Ridge Innovations, Inc.	Carpet	Springfield	\$2,500.00
DeWitt Company	Polypropylene fabric	Sikeston	\$4,500.00
Drumtech, Inc.	Waste oil	St. Louis	\$5,000.00
Enginuity, LLC	Plastics	Hartville	\$4,000.00
Eric Scott Leathers, Ltd.	Leather	St. Genevieve	\$4,000.00
Kirkwood Stair	Wood	Pacific	\$2,000.00
Midwest Recycling Center	Electronics	Crystal City	\$2,500.00
NE MO Sheltered Workshop	Wood	Hannibal	\$5,000.00
Orco Industries, LLC	Plastic	LaGrange	\$3,000.00
Plastic Lumber Company	Plastic	St. Louis	\$5,000.00
Piramal Glass Company	Glass	Park Hills	\$5,000.00
Tacony Manufacturing	Plastic	St. James	\$5,000.00
Triad Manufacturing, Inc.	Wood	St. Louis	\$5,000.00
Venture Products, Inc.	Leather	Oran	\$5,565.00
TOTAL			\$66,065.00



This deer stand, which could be mistaken for a utility shed, is produced by Coon Manufacturing in Spickard. The deer stand, which is made of recycled plastic, weighs 400 pounds and is six feet tall and measures six feet by eight feet.

Projects Financed Through Bond Issuances

1973-2009

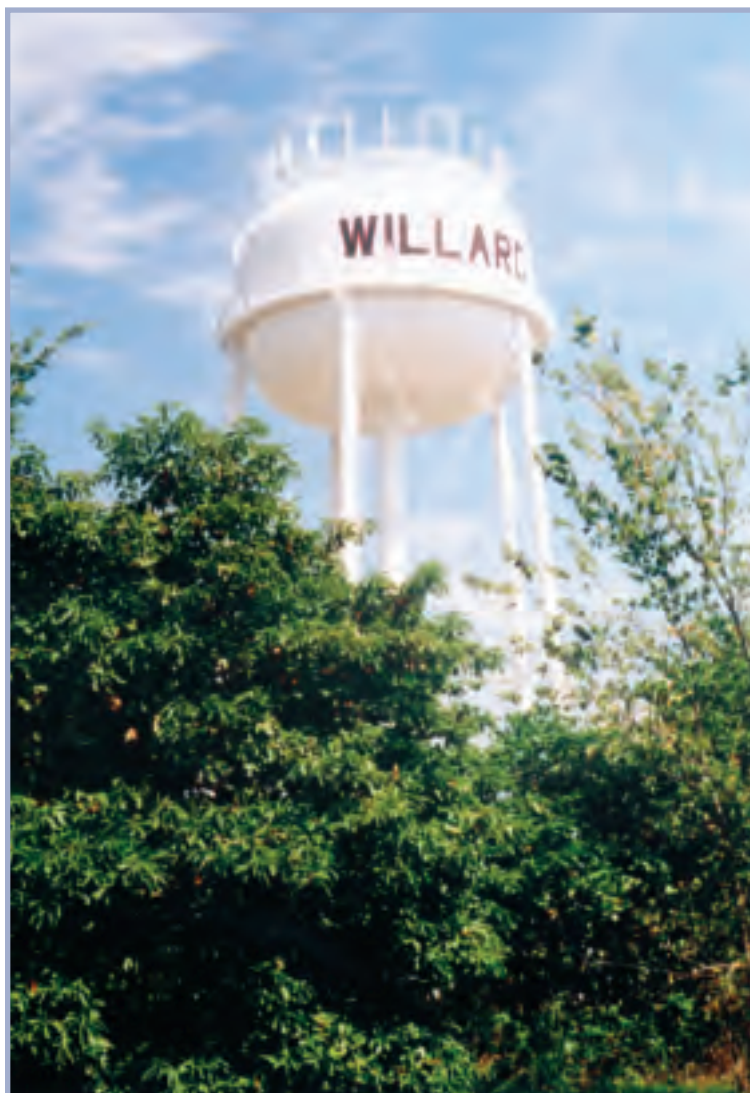
	Project	Location		Amount Financed
1973	St. Joe Minerals Corporation	Herculaneum		\$ 7,000,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 7,000,000
1974	Union Electric Company	St. Louis		\$ 16,500,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 16,500,000
1975	Mobay Chemical Corporation	Kansas City		\$ 7,500,000
	Alpha Portland Industries, Inc.	St. Louis		\$ 1,900,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis		\$ 22,000,000
	Mobay Chemical Corporation	Kansas City		\$ 3,500,000
	Amco Corporation	Kansas City		\$ 123,350,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 158,250,000
1976	Noranda Aluminum Company	New Madrid		\$ 10,500,000
	American Cyanamid Company	Hannibal		\$ 9,120,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 19,620,000
1977	Standard Oil (AMOCO) Company	Kansas City		\$ 6,450,000
	Great Lakes Carbon Corporation	St. Louis		\$ 7,000,000
	Kansas City Power & Light Company	Kansas City		\$ 20,000,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis		\$ 27,085,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 60,535,000
1978	Mobay Chemical Corporation	Kansas City		\$ 11,000,000
	Mobay Chemical Corporation	Kansas City		\$ 825,000
	Kansas City Power & Light	Kansas City		\$ 31,000,000
	Gulf - Western Industries, Inc.	Cape Girardeau		\$ 11,000,000
	Monsanto Company	St. Louis		\$ 2,370,000
	Empire District Electric Company	Kansas City		\$ 8,000,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 64,195,000
1979	Monsanto Company	St. Louis		\$ 10,250,000
	Mobay Chemical Company	Kansas City		\$ 11,000,000
	American Cyanamid	Hannibal		\$ 3,700,000
	Monsanto Company (Queeney Plant)	St. Louis		\$ 2,900,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 27,850,000
1980	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill		\$ 95,000,000
	Alpha Portland Industries, Inc.	St. Louis		\$ 1,450,000
	River Cement Company	Festus		\$ 5,700,000
	Standard Oil (AMOCO) Company	Kansas City		\$ 8,300,000
	Great Lakes Container Corporation	St. Louis		\$ 800,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis		\$ 60,000,000
	American Cyanamid Company	Hannibal		\$ 3,450,000
	St. Joseph Light & Power Company	St. Joseph		\$ 5,300,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 180,000,000
1981	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New Madrid		\$ 36,000,000
	City of Wentzville (GM Plant)	Wentzville		\$ 6,350,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis		\$ 45,000,000
			TOTAL:	\$ 87,350,000

	Project	Location	Amount Financed	
1982	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill	\$	71,000,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill	\$	50,000,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill	\$	73,000,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill	\$	12,000,000
	Noranda Aluminum, Inc.	New Madrid	\$	45,000,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	20,000,000
	Monsanto Company	St. Louis	\$	9,325,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill	\$	55,900,000
	Grant Anticipation Notes, 1982	various locations	\$	24,500,000
TOTAL:			\$	360,725,000
1983	St. Joseph Light & Power Company	Kansas City	\$	5,600,000
	Community Development Program, 1983	various municipalities	\$	18,000,000
	Grant Anticipation Notes, 1983	various municipalities	\$	44,100,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New Madrid	\$	44,100,000
TOTAL:			\$	111,800,000
1984	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	160,000,000
	Lone Star Industries, Inc.	Cape Girardeau	\$	9,100,000
	Monsanto Company	St. Louis	\$	2,890,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	47,500,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Thomas Hill	\$	153,125,000
TOTAL:			\$	372,615,000
1985	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	126,500,000
	Community Development Program, 1985	various municipalities	\$	15,000,000
	Grant Anticipation Notes, 1985	various municipalities	\$	90,000,000
	Chrysler Corporation	St. Louis	\$	16,000,000
	Mobay Chemical Corporation	Kansas City	\$	1,600,000
	Reynolds Metal Company	Kansas City	\$	750,000
TOTAL:			\$	249,850,000
1986	Grant Anticipation Notes, 1986	various municipalities	\$	65,000,000
TOTAL:			\$	65,000,000
1988	Community Development Note Program, 1988	various municipalities	\$	15,000,000
	Monsanto Company	St. Louis	\$	7,850,000
TOTAL:			\$	22,850,000
1989	Grant Anticipation Notes, 1989	various municipalities	\$	14,850,000
	St. Joseph Light & Power Company	St. Joseph	\$	5,600,000
TOTAL:			\$	20,450,000
1990	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	60,000,000
TOTAL:			\$	60,000,000
1991	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$	32,650,000
	City of Lee's Summit	Lee's Summit	\$	9,695,000
	Noranda Aluminum, Inc.	New Madrid	\$	45,000,000
	Metropolitan Sewer District	St. Louis	\$	68,000,000
	St. Louis County Water Company	St. Louis	\$	25,000,000
	Missouri Cities Water Company	various locations	\$	4,500,000
TOTAL:			\$	184,845,000

	Project	Location	Amount Financed	
1992	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	42,685,000
	State Revolving Fund	various locations	\$	13,550,000
	State Revolving Fund, MSD	St. Louis	\$	85,000,000
	St. Louis County Water Company	St. Louis	\$	25,000,000
	Raytown Water Company	Raytown	\$	3,000,000
	Tri-County Water Company	Jackson, Cass & Lafayette Cos.	\$	8,365,000
	Middlefork Water Company	Maryville	\$	2,000,000
	SRF Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	48,295,000
TOTAL:			\$	227,895,000
1993	Kansas City Power & Light	Kansas City	\$	31,000,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	47,500,000
	Missouri-American Water Company	St. Joseph	\$	5,000,000
	St. Louis County Water Company	St. Louis	\$	15,000,000
	Utilicorp United	Kansas City	\$	5,000,000
	Chrysler Corporation	St. Louis	\$	16,000,000
	Monsanto Company	St. Louis	\$	14,520,000
TOTAL:			\$	134,020,000
1994	SRF, Multiple Participant	Statewide	\$	22,425,000
	Union Electric Company	St. Louis	\$	44,000,000
	Kansas City Power & Light	Kansas City	\$	12,366,000
	Associated Electric Co-op	Springfield	\$	27,375,000
	Empire District Electric	Springfield	\$	8,000,000
	Metropolitan Sewer District	St. Louis	\$	50,000,000
	American Cyanamid	St. Louis	\$	3,450,000
TOTAL:			\$	167,616,000
1995	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	12,215,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	43,230,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	30,000,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	17,450,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	11,463,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	18,000,000
	St. Joseph Light & Power	St. Joseph	\$	5,600,000
	St. Louis County Water Company	various locations	\$	12,000,000
	St. Joseph Light & Power (refund)	St. Joseph	\$	5,600,000
TOTAL:			\$	155,558,000
1996	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	26,410,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative	Springfield	\$	127,415,000
	Henry County Water	Henry County	\$	13,000,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	4,545,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	14,185,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	24,000,000
TOTAL:			\$	209,555,000
1997	Missouri-American Water Company	various locations	\$	6,000,000
	St. Louis County Water Company	various locations	\$	20,000,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	23,600,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	24,060,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	15,785,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	2,500,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	22,235,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	5,730,000
	Bayer Corporation (refund)	Kansas City	\$	1,600,000
TOTAL:			\$	121,510,000

	Project	Location	Amount Financed	
1998	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	14,015,000
	Missouri-American Water Company (A)	various locations	\$	4,500,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	16,480,000
	St. Louis County Water Company (A)	various locations	\$	25,000,000
	TOTAL:		\$	59,995,000
1999	AmerenUE(A)	various locations	\$	60,000,000
	AmerenUE(B)	various locations	\$	50,000,000
	AmerenUE(C)	various locations	\$	50,000,000
	Missouri-American Water Company (B)	various locations	\$	19,000,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	45,900,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	47,970,000
	Raytown Water Company	Raytown	\$	2,670,000
	St. Louis County Water Company	various locations	\$	40,000,000
	TOTAL:		\$	315,540,000
2000	Tri-County Water Authority	various locations	\$	14,760,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	13,870,000
	AmerenUE(A)	various locations	\$	63,500,000
	AmerenUE(B)	various locations	\$	63,000,000
	AmerenUE (C)	various locations	\$	60,000,000
	Missouri-American Water Company	various locations	\$	29,000,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	52,640,000
	SRF, MSD-St. Louis (refund)	various locations	\$	72,545,000
	TOTAL:		\$	369,315,000
2001	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	41,485,000
	Middlefork Water Company	various locations	\$	1,620,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	13,930,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	122,060,000
	TOTAL:		\$	179,095,000
2002	Missouri Energy Efficiency LL Program	various locations	\$	4,910,000
	Missouri-American Water Company	various locations	\$	15,000,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	29,545,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	112,410,000
	TOTAL:		\$	161,865,000
2003	Little Blue Valley Sewer District	Independence	\$	88,915,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	103,065,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant	various locations	\$	39,940,000
	TOTAL:		\$	231,920,000
2004	SRF, Multiple Participant (A)(refund)	various locations	\$	77,625,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (B)	various locations	\$	179,780,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (C)	various locations	\$	27,895,000
	TOTAL:		\$	285,300,000
2005	Missouri Energy Efficiency LL Program	various locations	\$	13,760,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (A)	various locations	\$	53,060,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (C)	various locations	\$	39,895,000
	TOTAL:		\$	106,715,000

	Project	Location	Amount Financed	
2006	Missouri Energy Efficiency LL Program	various locations	\$	14,813,137
	SRF, Multiple Participant (A)	various locations	\$	87,505,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (C)	various locations	\$	85,210,000
		TOTAL:	\$	187,528,137
2007	Missouri-American Water Company	various locations	\$	57,480,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (A)	various locations	\$	57,430,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (B)	various locations	\$	22,105,000
		TOTAL:	\$	137,015,000
2008	Kansas City Power and Light	Kansas City	\$	23,400,000
	Associated Electric Cooperative (2008)	Springfield	\$	71,550,000
	SRF, Multiple Participant (B)	various locations	\$	56,720,000
		TOTAL:	\$	151,670,000
2009	SRF, Multiple Participant (2008 A)	various locations	\$	69,435,000
	Raytown Water Company (2008)	Raytown	\$	970,000
		TOTAL:	\$	70,405,000



Willard's Water

About 10 miles north of Springfield is the quiet community of Willard, population 3,100. In 2009, the city of Willard was selected by the Missouri Rural Water Association (MRWA) as having the "best tasting water in the state."

Water samples, collected from around the state, were judged on clarity, bouquet, and taste. "A three-member committee consisting of staff from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), U.S. EPA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture conducted 'taste tests.' Willard's water was judged to have a 'clean taste,' " said Tom Hyatt, MRWA project officer.

Hyatt added that the MRWA staff had narrowed the water samples to the top five, prior to taste tests by the DNR/ Drinking Water Program, U.S. EPA – Region VII, and the U.S Department of Agriculture/Rural Development.

Willard has three water towers. The water tower pictured here is located in the central area of the city, near Highway 19. It is 120 feet high and holds 300,000 gallons of that good-tasting water. Another tower in the central part of town holds 50,000 gallons. And the third tower is a 500,000-gallon tank located just outside the southern city limits, and is shared by the city and the local water district.

The city has been providing water to its citizens since 1959. Local officials said that city staff has worked hard during the past two years to improve the quality of its water. "We are extremely happy to have won this award and proud to represent the state of Missouri," said Mayor Jamie Schoolcraft.

Brownfields Loan Program

Raisins, Sugar, and Vinegar...and the Jail House Juice

Linn County Sheriff Clyde Finney was sitting at the kitchen table about to enjoy dinner with his family, when his eight-year-old son, Ronald, strolled up to him and said that the male prisoners asked for some vinegar and a *large* bowl of raisins.

Vinegar? Raisins? OK. Sheriff Finney got up from the dinner table and gave his son some vinegar and a bowl of raisins to take to the prisoners downstairs (cells in the basement). Two days later, Ronald said the prisoners asked for a *large* cup of sugar. Sugar? OK. Phillips got a large bowl of sugar from the kitchen and gave it to his son and went back to the living room to relax in his favorite chair.

But then, suddenly, the sheriff leaped up from his chair, grabbed his gun and ran downstairs to the jail cells in the basement. The prisoners, for the past week, were ingeniously preparing some “brew.”

“They were mixing up some moonshine,” said Connie Turner with a laugh. “The prisoners were about to have a party in their jail cells, but the sheriff put an end to that plan.” That was 1950.

President for 10 years, Turner is now past president of the Linneus Museum and the Linn County Historical

Museum Association. Linneus is a town of 345 people located seven miles from Laclede on Highway 5. As president, she was curator of the sheriff’s residence and the county jail, which includes the upstairs facility for women and the downstairs jail (basement) for men. The sheriff and his family lived on the main floor and occupied five rooms – the sheriff’s office, living room, two bedrooms and a kitchen area.

Didn’t the sheriff have concerns for the safety of his wife and family? “I’m sure he did,” Turner said. “However, in those days, I wouldn’t classify the Linn County prisoners as extremely violent or dangerous people.”

The county’s first jail was built in 1854, but numerous jail breaks encouraged county officials to build a new jail that was more “secure.” The current structure was built in 1871 at a cost of **\$8,680.25**.

The facility was used as a jail until it closed in the early 1970s. Since then, county officials have allowed the museum committee to display historical books, papers and other information in the building. During the past 30 years, the facility’s maintenance costs have increased, but the walls and foundation are generally stable. The roof was recently repaired.

This kitchen area is where the Linn County Sheriff and his family ate dinner. The sheriff’s residence and jail is being restored with \$100,000 in financial assistance from the Missouri Brownfields Loan Program. Local officials hope to transform the home into a museum and offer public tours.



Brownfields Loan Program

In 2005, the sheriff's residence and jail were listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. Across the street, the Linn County Courthouse is also listed on the national register. About 20 miles down the road is the home of the highly decorated Missouri soldier, General John Pershing. About 40 miles to the southeast, in Marceline, is the boyhood home of Walt Disney, the famous artist, cartoonist, and film producer.

In fiscal year 2009, Turner applied for a grant from the Missouri Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund in Jefferson City. The goal is to transform the facility into a public museum. "This dedicated organization will receive a \$100,000 grant," said LaRee DeFreece, a member of the Authority. "The assistance will be used to clean up the site and remove asbestos, lead paint, and other hazardous materials."

"It is a lot to do, but we have a core group of 15 hard-working people who are dedicated to this project," Turner said. "And next year we hope to have public tours of the jail and sheriff's residence."

In 2006, in partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Authority established a revolving loan program that provides low-cost assistance to clean up Brownfields sites around the state. The effort is focused on small communities in rural or urban areas that have properties contaminated with hazardous or petroleum waste.



This toilet and washbasin, located on the second floor of the Linn County Jail, served the needs of women prisoners. The men's jail was secured behind a 500-pound steel door in the basement. The Linneus Museum and the Linn County Museum Association received financial assistance to remove lead paint, asbestos and other contaminants from the property.

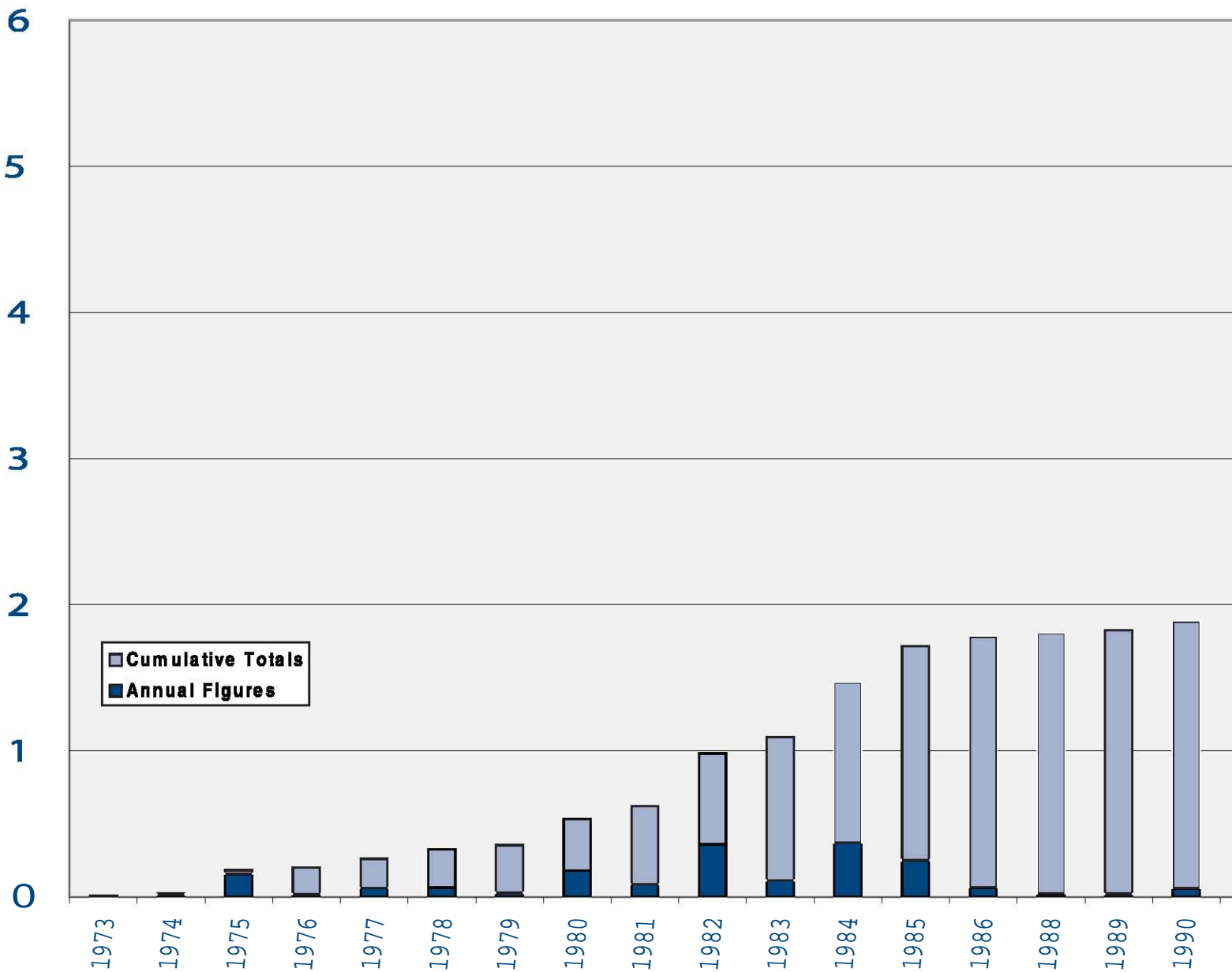


The sheriff and his family occupied five rooms on the main floor of the building, which included the sheriff's office, living room, kitchen, children's bedroom, and this attractive bedroom for himself and his wife.

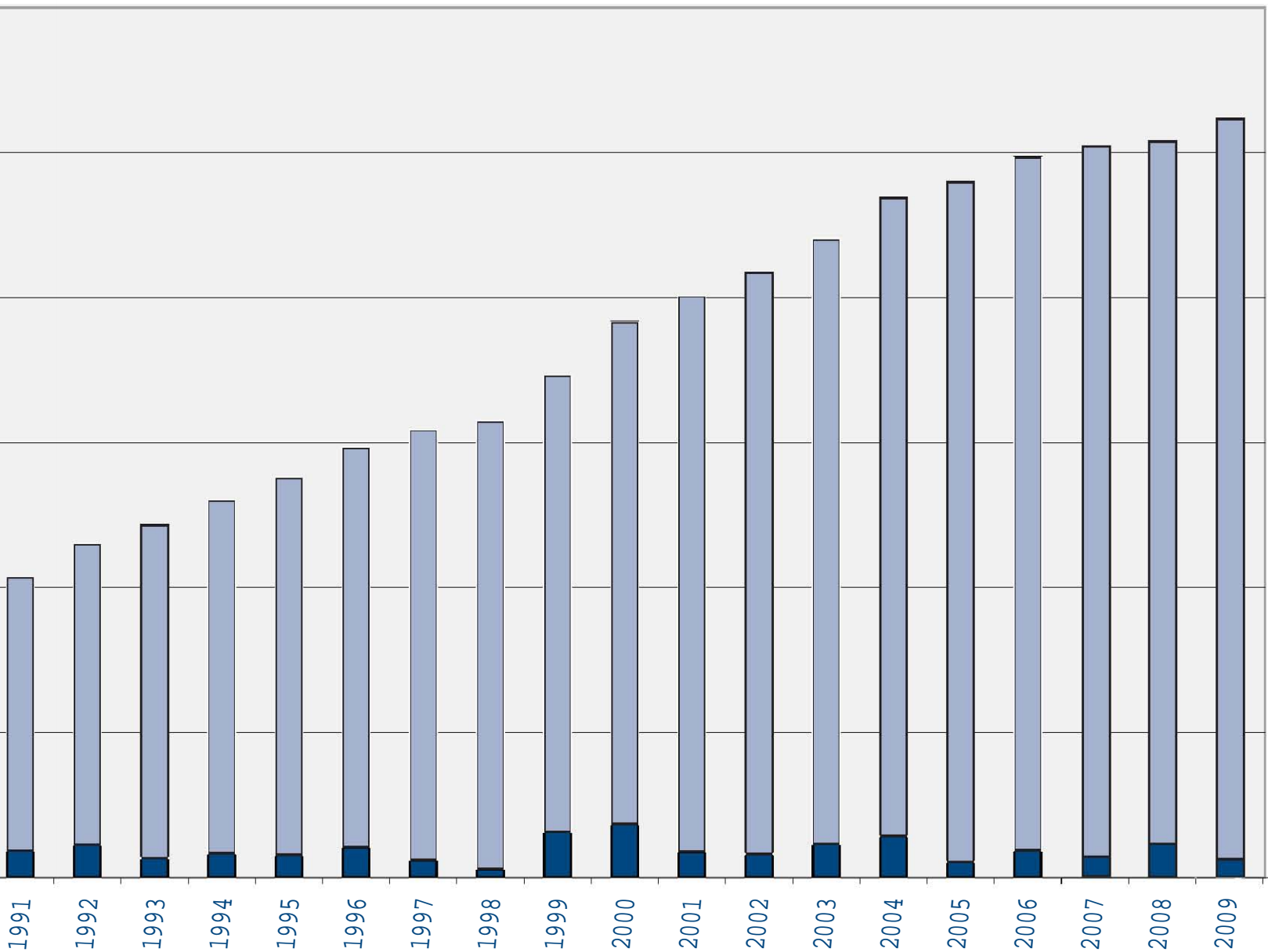
Brownfields are underutilized properties that are frequently located on a main street in the center of town. Historically, bankers, commercial lenders, and local officials, have hesitated to develop these sites because of perceived contamination or other environmental concerns that may decrease the property's value. Some examples of potential sites are closed or vacant restaurants, gasoline stations, warehouses, and manufacturing plants.

Annual and Cumulative Totals, 1973-2009

(\$ Billions)



Summary of Bond Issuances



Energy Loan Program

Energy Efficiency is the Right Course at Sedalia Schools

Richie Simons was a third-grade student at Heber Hunt Elementary School in Sedalia. He couldn't wait for 11 o'clock (a.m.) to come.

"About 11 a.m., the principal would make an announcement over the public address system that school was being let out because it was so hot," Simons said. "In those days, we didn't have air conditioning." That was September 1981.

Today, Heber Hunt has air conditioning. And the 468 students gazing out of those 75 energy-efficient windows won't hear an announcement from the principal. So open up those books and dial up those computers under those 300 energy-efficient lights in the classrooms and libraries.

Richie Simons is now director of maintenance for the Sedalia 200 School District, which has about 4,565

students and 10 buildings. In 2006, about eight of those buildings received upgrades for energy-efficient lights, windows, and doors. The improvements were supported by a \$2 million loan from the Missouri Energy Efficiency Leveraged Loan Program in Jefferson City.

"Each year, we have saved about \$95,000. Then, we turn those dollars over and pay off the loan."

*Dr. Harriet Wolfe
Superintendent
Sedalia 200 Schools*

"The state assistance was a low-cost loan," said Dr. Harriet Wolfe, superintendent of Sedalia 200 Schools. "In terms of the energy upgrades with the lights, windows, and other equipment, we have saved, each year, about \$95,000. Then, we turn those dollars over and pay off the loan."

One interesting facility in the school district is located at Parkview Elementary School on New York Avenue. "We have operated a Nature Center for about 15 years," said Kelly Sobaski, principal of the school, where 426 students are enrolled. "It is really unique when compared to other schools in the area."

The Nature Center is nestled on six acres about 50 yards behind the school. There are walking trails and trees planted by the students (Oak trees and Bradford pear). A 25x40-foot shelter provides an outdoor classroom and allows teachers and students to study nature. Also, a one-acre pond sits in the middle of the Nature Center and students and teachers can fish or study water habitat.

About 50 yards from U.S. 50, stands the three-story Sedalia Smith Cotton Junior

(Continued on page 23)



At Heber Hunt Elementary School, which has 468 students, 75 energy-efficient windows and 300 energy-efficient bulbs were installed. With the installation of wall sensors, lights, windows, and doors, school administrators estimate an annual savings of \$95,000.

Energy Loan Program



This attractive library is located at the Sedalia Middle School on S. Ingram Street. In the library, classrooms, and hallways, approximately 600 energy-efficient bulbs and 30 energy-efficient windows were installed throughout the building.

High School. At one time, this was the high school and now houses about 1,012 students. Approximately, 60 “old lights” were replaced with TA energy-efficient bulbs. Also, 15 energy efficient metal doors were installed.

Located at 2205 S. Ingram is the Sedalia Middle School, which houses fifth, sixth, and seventh grades and has 30 classrooms. Approximately, 30 energy-efficient windows were installed in the building. Also, in the library, classrooms, and hallways, 600 energy-efficient bulbs replaced “standard” lighting.

Nationally, Missouri was the first state to administer this type of energy loan program. The EIARA bonds, which are issued to support the loans, had **\$10.7 million** in reserve, which provides the loan subsidy and security against any potential deficient loan payments. The participants repay the loans based on anticipated energy savings, which should not exceed a 16-year period. Historically, the loan program has held an Aa2 rating, which is one of highest ratings available. Moody’s Investor Service, a ratings firm based in New York, assigned the rating. The ratings reflect the size and security of the loan program, and the high quality of the EIARA-issued bonds in the financial market.

“Sedalia has a tremendous cultural history with musician Scott Joplin having lived there and played his music to adoring crowds. Also, you have the Katy Station Train Depot and Museum. And, of course, the Missouri State Fair – where a few years ago, we funded a study to evaluate water quality,” said board secretary Jason Morgan. “Each year, thousands of people visit this community to conduct business, tour historical sites, or enjoy recreational activities. We just want to support this great city, too.”

There are 10 buildings in the Sedalia 200 School District and eight of those buildings received equipment upgrades, including the three-story Sedalia Smith Cotton Junior High School, where 1,012 students attend classes. Approximately, 60 TA energy-efficient lights were placed in the hallways and classrooms, and 15 energy-efficient doors were installed.



Energy Loan Program

A Heck(art) of a Lady – Community Leader Supports Sedalia

The new 250,000 square-foot Sedalia Smith Cotton High School is a beautiful building and is a virtual showcase of energy efficiency. As you enter the classrooms, wall sensors turn the ceiling lights on and if the classrooms are vacant for more than 15 minutes, the sensors will turn the lights off. Also, TA energy-efficient light bulbs are featured in the hallways, cafeteria, library, and classrooms.

Additionally, the \$32 million high school has energy efficient geo-thermal units that heat and cool the building year-round. The high school was not a part of the Authority's **\$20 million** loan that was discussed on pages 22 and 23. But the high school is a state-of-the-art, energy efficient facility. Also, there is an inspiring human interest story that needs to be told.

On the north wing of the high school, which is about 300 yards from U.S. 65, is a large impressive structure – the Heckart Performing Arts Center. The Heckart Center is a 15,000-square-foot facility with 30-foot cathedral ceilings, “push-button” wireless lighting, and cushion-soft, Rose-colored chairs. The theater will seat 748 people.

“Eight years ago, I saw a community center in Lebanon (Mo.), and I thought ‘Sedalia needs something like this,’ ” said Sue Heckart who donated **\$2 million** to the construction of the performing arts center, which is named in honor of her parents. “I gave a proposal to the city council, but they didn’t exactly jump out of their chairs. A year later, I shared a vision for a ‘community auditorium’ with the school board. In 2007, the board passed a bond initiative, which included plans for a performing arts center,” Heckart explained.

While the center is housed in the high school to stage plays, recitals, and concerts, it is not solely for the benefit of students. “No, no, the center is for the use and enjoyment of the general public, too,” Heckart confirmed.

Why did you contribute to the performing arts center? “I love music and when I was a child I played the flute. Also, I played in the high school orchestra and marching band. My mother played the piano and my father played the violin. In fact, my mother and father and I use to perform at community events for local organizations and civic groups,” Heckart said with a smile and a deep sense of family pride.

Heckart is the president and owner of Heckart Funeral Home. In 1948, her father, Del Heckart, bought the Gillespie Funeral Home and renamed it. Sue Heckart has been associated with the family business all her life, but has been president of the funeral home for 20 years. Also, she contributed to the construction of the Heckart Allied Health and Sciences Center at the State Fair Community College, which is named after her grandfather, Dr. E.T. Heckart, a physician. She supports several civic endeavors, including the Sedalia Symphony. Heckart and her father performed with the Sedalia Symphony, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary.



Sue Heckart, Sedalia community leader, contributed \$2 million to the construction of the 748-seat Heckart Performing Arts Center at the new Sedalia Smith Cotton High School. Like the high school, the 15,000-square-foot Performing Arts Center has energy efficient equipment.

Flowers on a Farm



This pretty but “prickly” white flower is called a Rattlesnake Master. Native to Missouri, the flower gets its name from the Mesquakie Indians. The Mesquakies praised the medicinal properties of the flower and used it to mix a drink that cured bladder problems. But more importantly, the drink was used as an antidote for rattlesnake bites. The flower, which blooms in July and August, is two feet tall and wasps like to hover around it. This flower was photographed near a fish pond on the Robt C Kramer farm near Gerald.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources



“Providing a vision and resources to address the challenges of our environment.”

State Environmental Improvement and Energy Resources Authority